

Complex Compounds of Bivalent
Platinum With Glycocol

S/078/60/005/009/022/040/XX
B017/B058

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko - tekhnologicheskii institut
im. F. E. Dzerzhinskogo
(Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology imeni
F. E. Dzerzhinskiy)

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1959

✓

Card 3/3

VOLSHTEYN, L.M.; MOGILEVKINA, M.F.

Complex compounds of divalent platinum with 1,7-
aminoenanthic acid. Zhur.neorg.khim. 5 no.7:1445-1448
J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut.
(Platinum compounds) (Heptanoic acid)

VOLSHTEYN, L.M.

Different course of the Jorgensen cleavage of noncyclic
compounds of divalent platinum with - and -amino acids.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 5 no.7:1449-1453 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im.
F.M.Dzerzhinskogo.
(Platinum compounds) (Amino acids)

VOLSHTEYN, L.M.; VOLODINA, I.O.

New data on complexes of divalent platinum with glyccol. Zhur.
neorg.khim. 5 no.1:35-38 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut in.
F.E.Dzerzhinskogo.
(Platinum compounds) (Glycine)

5.2620

AUTHORS:

Volshteyn, L. M., Volodina, I. O.

68987

S/020/60/131/02/026/071

B011/B005

TITLE:

The Cis-isomer of the Inner Complex Salt of Bivalent Platinum With α -Alanine

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 131, Nr 2, pp 309-311 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The compound H_2PtCl_4 (ClH = glycocoll), on heating with water, is nearly quantitatively transformed into the cis-isomer of the inner complex salt (4) (Ref 3). In contrast to glycocoll, this does not apply to AnH (alanine) in which case only the trans-isomer of $[PtAn_2]$ is formed (Ref 4). Among the 3 simplest members of the homologous series of α -amino acids only the cis-isomer of the inner complex salt of AnH remained unknown. Now the authors tried its synthesis. When acid is added to the $K_2[PtAn_4]$ solution, H_2PtAn_4 does not precipitate. This compound must, however, be present in the solution, and can be transformed into cis- $[PtAn_2]$ on heating. The cooling of the solution produced an abundant white precipitate. It was pure cis- $[PtAn_2]$ with a 30% yield. Its properties differ considerably from those of trans- $[PtAn_2]$. The solubility of the cis-isomer in water is about 14 times higher than that of the trans-isomer. On addition of concentrated HCl to the

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Bivalent Platinum With α -Alanine

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cis-isomer the original precipitate disappears at once and completely. A bright yellow solution forms. On the other hand, the trans-isomer with HCl becomes slightly yellowish but does not pass over into the solution. The cis-dichloride forms with an 80% yield. The alanine rings in the inner complex salts are ruptured by the action of HCl. Both dichlorides (trans- and cis-) are dibasic acids. The cis-dichloride is much better soluble in water than the trans-isomer. Both are poorly soluble in concentrated HCl. The trans-dichloride is better soluble in ether. Both isomers behave differently to thiourea and other reagents. Thus, both isomers $[PtA_2]$ (AH - monobasic amino acids) were obtained for all three simplest α -amino acids. The compound H_2PtA_4 from which the authors have probably produced the cis-isomer was also obtained in a small quantity, and will be described later on. A. A. Grinberg and B. V. Ptitsyn are mentioned. There are 6 Soviet references.

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imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy)

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The Cis-isomer of the Inner Complex Salt of
Bivalent Platinum With α -Alanine

68987
S/020/60/131/02/026/071
B011/B005

PRESENTED: November 21, 1959, by A. A. Grinberg, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 19, 1959

Card 3/3

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Volshteyn, L. M., Anokhova, L. S.

SOV/78-4-2-13/40

TITLE:

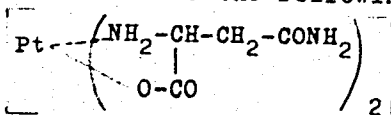
The Inner Complex Salt of Bivalent Platinum With Asparagine
(Vnutrikompleksnaya sol' dvukhvalentnoy platiny s asparaginom)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2,
pp 325-329 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The interaction of K_2PtCl_4 with an asparagine excess was investigated in an acid and an alkaline medium. In an alkaline medium only the complex of divalent platinum with asparagine is formed which has the following composition:



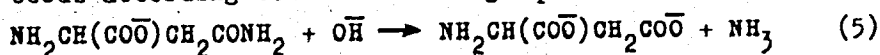
This salt is a genuine inner complex salt with cis-configuration. On an interaction of $K_2[PtCl_4]$ with asparagine in an acid medium a mixture of inner complex salts is formed: $[Pt(aA)_2]$, $[Pt(aA)(AspH)]$, and $[Pt(AspH)_2]$. In these formulas asparagine is expressed as aAH, aspartic acid as $AspH_2$, the

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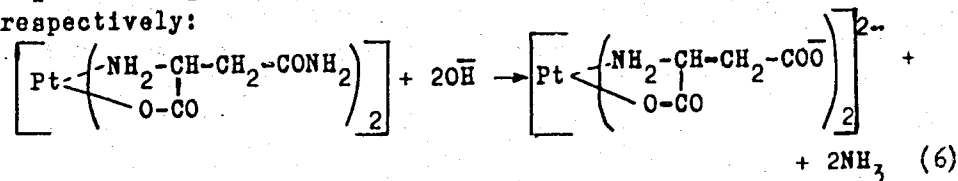
SOV/78-4-2-13/40

The Inner Complex Salt of Bivalent Platinum With Asparagine

anions of these compounds as aa^- , $AspH^-$, and Asp^{2-} . Asparagine bound in the platinum complex saponifies faster than free asparagine. The saponification in the alkaline medium proceeds according to the following equations:



respectively:



The properties of the inner complex salt $[Pt(aa)_2]$ are described in detail. The electric conductivity in aqueous solutions was determined and the results showed that the complex is undissociated at low temperatures. On heating, slight electric conductivity of the solution occurs which is probably caused by the saponification of asparagine. A dichloride of the composition $[PtCl_2(aAH)_2]$ is formed by the

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The Inner Complex Salt of Bivalent Platinum With Asparagine

effect of hydrochloric acid. The salt $[Pt(aa)_2]$ has cis-configuration. In a HCl-medium the complex reacts with thiourea while $[Pt(thio)_4]Cl_2$ is formed; thus the cis-configuration is proved. There are 11 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. F. E. Dzerzhinskogo (Dnepropetrovsk Chemo-technological Institute imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy)

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1957

Card 3/3

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Volshcheyn, L. M., Motyagina, G. G.

SOV/78-4-9-11/44

TITLE:

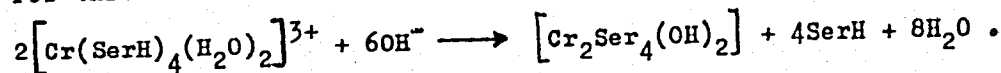
The Inner-complex Salts of Trivalent Chromium With Serine and Asparagine

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 9, pp 1995-1999 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Hitherto complex salts of Cr^{III} with serine were unknown. At $n > 3$ (n = ratio of serine in moles to Cr in gram-atoms), CrCl_3 was completely converted to complexes of the type $[\text{Cr}(\text{SerH})_n(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{6-n}]^{3+}$ by boiling with serine. These complexes were not decomposed by ammonia. A purple precipitate of the composition $[\text{Cr}_2\text{Ser}_4(\text{OH})_2]$ gradually formed on addition of KOH. For this reaction the following equation was assumed:



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As this compound is not an electrolyte it does not represent a chromium salt, the structure of the complex being similar to the

The Inner-complex Salts of Trivalent Chromium With Serine and Asparagine

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equivalent compounds of chromium with glycine and alanine. In preparing this compound a too high alkali concentration is to be avoided, as serine decomposes at a $\text{pH} > 5$ $[\text{Cr}_2\text{Ser}_4(\text{OH})_2]$ on boiling with dilute HCl yielded $[\text{CrSer}_2\text{H}_2\text{OCl}]$. The inner-complex salt of asparagine $[\text{CrAsp}_3]$ had already been prepared by L. A. Chugayev and Ye. Serbin (Ref 1). The authors obtained the same compound by KOH -treatment of non-cyclic complexes of the type $[\text{Cr}(\text{AspH})_n(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{6-n}\text{Cl}_3]$, which had been prepared by boiling chromium trichloride solution with asparagine. The authors were able to confirm the formula given by Chugayev. The complex salt

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The Inner-complex Salts of Trivalent Chromium With
Serine and Asparagine

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of asparagine could be recrystallized without suffering change,
which shows that it is more stable than the corresponding
compound of glycine and alanine. There are 13 references,
8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. F. E.
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SUBMITTED: June 7, 1958

Card 3/3

5 (2)

AUTHORS:

Volshteyn, L. M., Anokhova, L. S.

SOV/78-4-8-6/43

TITLE:

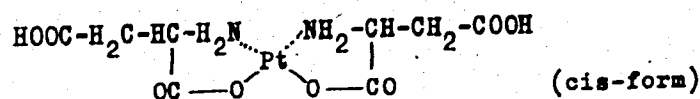
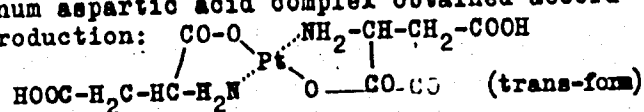
Isomeric Inner Complex Salts of Divalent Platinum With Aspartic Acid (Izomernyye vnutrikompleksnyye soli dvukhvalentnoy platiny s asparaginovoy kislotoy)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 8,
pp 1734 - 1740 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A. A. Grinberg and N. N. Kats described the complex compounds of divalent platinum with dibasic aminoacids (Ref 1) and its inner complex salts with glutamic and aspartic acid. In an earlier paper (Ref 2) the authors determined the cis- or trans-structure of the platinum aspartic acid complex obtained according to the method of production:

$$\text{CO-O} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \diagdown \end{array} \text{Pt} \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \\ \diagup \end{array} \text{NH}_2\text{-CH-CH}_2\text{-COOH}$$


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In the present paper the production of the two isomers is de-

Isomeric Inner Complex Salts of Divalent Platinum
With Aspartic Acid

SOV/78-4-8-6/43

scribed (trans-form from K_2PtCl_4 and aspartic acid, cis-form by saponification of the platinum-aspartic complex). The trans-configuration was proved by the reaction with thiourea (yellow precipitate), by conversion into the compound $trans-[Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_2]$ and by reaction with ethylene diamine. The cis-configuration was determined by the reaction with thiourea (white precipitate). Furthermore, the behaviour of the two isomers towards Ba^{2+} and Ca^{2+} , HCl , NH_3 and ethylene diamine was described. The isomers differ from one another by the fact that the trans-isomer forms insoluble compounds (Table 1). There are 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im.
F. E. Dzerzhinskogo (Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical
Technology imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1958
Card 2/2

VOLSHTEYN, L.M.; ANOKHOVA, L.S.

Inner complex salt of divalent platinum with asparagine. Zhur.neorg.
khim. 4 no.2:325-329 F'59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskoy institut imeni F.E.
Dzerzhinskogo.
(Platinum compounds) (Asparagine)

Distr: 4E4, 4E2c

VOISHTEYN, L.M.; VELIKANOVA, N.S.

Cis and trans isomers of bivalent platinum intercomplex salt with
 α -aminobutyric acid. Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 10:2383-2389 0 '57.
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Dneprovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut im. F.E.
Dzerzhinskogo.

(Platinum) (Isomers) (Butyric acid)

VOLSHTYN, L.M.; SIUTSKAYA, M.M.

Some of the imidosulfamide salts. Part 2. Zhur. ob. khim. 27 no.11:
2913-2916 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Sulfamide) (Nickel salts) (Zinc salts)

AUTHORS: Volshteyn, L. M., Slutskaya, M. M. 79-11-1/56

TITLE: On Some Salts of Imidosulphamide.II. (O nekotorykh solyakh imidosul'famida.II).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 11, pp. 2913-2916 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with the barium-, silver- and copper salts of imidosulphamide $(\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_2)_2\text{NH}(\text{HIm})$ earlier produced by the authors the same authors synthesized and investigated several others of its salts. They found that the behavior of the acid residue $(\text{NH}_2\text{SO}_2)_2\text{N}^-(\text{Im})$ in the salts is essentially dependent on the nature of the cation connected with it. The nickel- and zinc-salts are described here, with some supplementary data on the copper salt. The nickel salt was obtained by the authors from BaIm_2 and NiSO_4 , in equimolecular quantities. The calculated volume of the titrated NiSO_4 solution was put to the BaIm_2 dissolved in water and completely analyzed, then filtered from BaSO_4 -precipitated and the filtrate evaporated in a vacuum at a room temperature of 60 - 70°C. For producing the zinc salt the authors mixed the concentrated solutions of the BaIm_2 - and ZnSO_4 - salts in equimolecular quantities and obtained the final product in a similar manner as above with the nickel salt (details in the experimental part). Thus the imidosulphamidate of nickel (the dehydrated salt $\text{Ni}[\text{N}(\text{SO}_2\text{NH}_2)]_2$ and

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On Some Salts of Imidosulphamide II.
 its dihydrate) and the imidosulphamidate $Zn[N(SO_2NH_2)_2]_2 \cdot 2H_2O$.
 were synthesized. It became evident, that after a longer time
 of shaking with alcohol the imidosulphamidate of zinc to sulpha-
 te. The crystallohydrate of nickel sulphamidate, however, is only
 dehydrated. There are 2 Slavic references.

79-11-1/56

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute (Dnepropetrovskiy metall-
 urgicheskiy institut).

SUBMITTED: October 6, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Imidosulphamide salts-Chemical analysis
- 2.. Imidosulphamide salts-Synthesis

Card 2/2

VOL'SHTEYN, L.M.; MOGILEVKINA, M.F.

Isomeric compounds of divalent platinum with ϵ -aminocaproic acid. Zhur.neorg.khim. 2 no.6:1275-1280 Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskoy institut im. F.E. Dzerzhinskogo.

(Platinum organic compounds)
(Hexanoic acid)

26161
S/078/60/005/007/020/043/XX
B004/B060

5 2130

AUTHORS: Volshteyn, L. M., Mogilevkina, M. F.

TITLE: Complex Compounds of Bivalent Platinum With 1,7-Amino-
enanthio Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 7,
pp. 1445 - 1448

TEXT: The authors had previously studied the complex compounds of Pt^{II} with 1,3-, 1,4-, and 1,6-amino acids. The present article deals with complex compounds of Pt^{II} with 1,7-amino-enanthic acid. The authors attempted to obtain $trans-[PtE_2(NH_3)_2]$ ($E = NH_2(CH_2)_6COO^-$) in order to study the Jørgensen splitting on it. The reaction of potassium chloroplatinite in alkaline medium with all α -amino acids (A) took place according to equation $K_2PtCl_4 + 4AH + 4KOH = K_2PtA_4 + 4H_2O + 4KCl$. With amino-enanthic acid, the authors obtained K_2PtE_4 , from whose solution $[Pt(EH)_4]Cl_2$ was precipitated by means of concentrated HCl. A long ebullition with HCl

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Complex Compounds of Bivalent Platinum With
1,7-Aminoenanthic Acid

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B004/B060

yielded trans-[Pt(NH₂(CH₂)₆CO₂H)₂Cl₂], which was separated from the admixed cis-compound by means of NH₃, and trans-[Pt(NH₂(CH₂)₆CO₂·2(NH₃)₂] was formed in the process. The latter compound is difficultly soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol and ether. It was subjected to the Jørgensen splitting by way of boiling with HCl, and the resulting products were trans-[Pt(NH₃)₂Cl₂] and trans-[Pt(EH)₂Cl₂]. While the examined 1,2-amino acids were found to yield up to 90% trans-[Pt(NH₃)₂Cl₂], only 22% of it was found for 1,6-aminocaproic acid, and only 20% for 1,7-amino-enanthic acid. There are 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut
(Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1959

Card 2/2

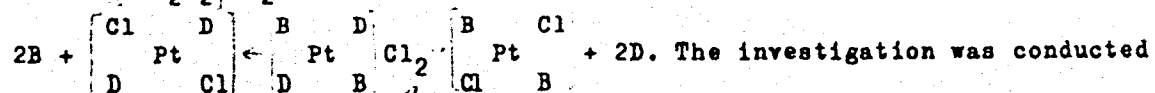
S/078/60/005/007/021/043/XX
B004/B060

AUTHOR: Volshteyn, L. M.

TITLE: Different Courses of the Jørgensen Splitting of Acyclic Compounds of Bivalent Platinum With α - and β -Amino Acids

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 7, pp. 1449 - 1453

TEXT: The author reports on his study of the Jørgensen splitting of trans- $\text{PtB}_2\text{D}_2\text{Cl}_2$ which takes place according to the following scheme:



for the complex compounds of Pt^{II} with the following amino acids (A - ion of amino acid, AH its molecule): glycocoll (G1H); α -alanine (AnH); α -aminobutyric acid (BH); α -amino isocaproic acid (leucine) (LH); β -aminopropionic acid (β -alanine) (β H); γ -aminobutyric acid (γ H); ϵ -amino caproic acid (ϵ H), and 1,7-aminoenanthic acid (EH). The resulting

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Different Courses of the Jörgensen Splitting of Acyclic Compounds of Bivalent Platinum With α - and ω -Amino Acids S/078/60/005/007/021/043/XX B004/B060

$\begin{bmatrix} \text{AH} & \text{NH}_3 \\ \text{NH}_3 & \text{AH} \end{bmatrix} \text{Pt} \text{Cl}_2$ were titrated, and the difficultly soluble diammine $\begin{bmatrix} \text{AH} & \text{Cl} \\ \text{Cl} & \text{AH} \end{bmatrix} \text{Pt}$ of the dichloride $\begin{bmatrix} \text{AH} & \text{Cl} \\ \text{Cl} & \text{AH} \end{bmatrix} \text{Pt}$ was filtered off. The following data were obtained for the Jörgensen splitting of compounds of the general composition $\begin{bmatrix} \text{AH} & \text{NH}_3 \\ \text{NH}_3 & \text{AH} \end{bmatrix} \text{Pt} \text{Cl}_2$:

Amino acid	Composition according to Jörgensen splitting		yield, %	
	diammine %	dichloride %	diammine	dichloride
1,2-G1H	100	0	92	0
1,2-AnH	100	0	90	0
1,2-BH	100	0	91	0
1,2-LH	100	0	88	0

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Different Courses of the Jörgensen Splitting
of Acyclic Compounds of Bivalent Platinum
With α - and ω -Amino Acids

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Continuation of the table

Amino acid	Composition according to Jörgensen splitting		yield, %	
	diammine %	dichloride %	diammine	dichloride
1,3-H	55	45	51	29
1,4-H	37	63	35	37
1,6-H	20	80	22	50
1,7-EH	16	84	18	50

The author infers from these data that the separation of the ω -AH group from platinum, as compared with the α -AH group, is made increasingly difficult with increasing distance between NH_2 group and COOH group, this being related to the decrease of acidity in the dipolar $\text{NH}_3^+\text{RCO}_2^-$ ion. The splitting brought about by means of KBr instead of HCl is briefly described, and it is stated that $\text{PtBr}_2(\text{NH}_3)_2$ was obtained from BH, βH , γH , and ϵH in yields of 89, 44, 34, and 17%. Both trans- and cis-forms were obtained from α -amino acids on the splitting of cis-compounds

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Different Courses of the Jörgensen Splitting
of Acyclic Compounds of Bivalent Platinum
With α - and ω -Amino Acids

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$\begin{bmatrix} \text{NH}_3 & \text{AH} \\ \text{Pt} & \\ \text{NH}_3 & \text{AH} \end{bmatrix} \text{Cl}_2$, but only trans-compounds with $\pm \text{H}$. The experimental part of

the investigation was carried out by N. S. Velikanova, M. F. Mogilevkina,
and I. O. Volodina. There are 1 table and 19 references: 13 Soviet, 2 US,
1 British, 2 French, and 1 Japanese. ↓

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im.
F. E. D-erzhinskogo (Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical
Technology imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy)

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1959

Card 4/4

VOLSHTEYN, L.M.; MOTYAGINA, G.G.

Multistage conversion of diglycyldiglycylplatinum into an inner complex salt. Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.8:1730-1734 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im.
R.E. Dzerzhinskogo.

(Platinum compounds)

VOLSHTEYN, L.M.; VOLODINA, I.O.

Complex compounds of divalent platinum with glyccoll. Zhur.
neorg.khim. 5 no.9:1948-1953 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskij institut imeni P.E.
Dzerzhinskogo.

(Platinum compounds) (Glycine)

VOISICKY, Z.

VOISICKY, Z. Washing of lignite in the cyclone. p. 377.

Vol. 5, No. 111 Nov. 1955

UHLI

TECHNOLOGY

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

✓ 105. HEAVY MEDIA PREPARATION OF BROWN COALS IN THE HYDROCYCLONE.
Volosky, Z. (Ural Coal League), 1955, vol. 3, (11), 377-382, abstr. in
Udnerm, 18 Feb. 1956, vol. 92, 245). *in* *sub* *1*

BC

B-2

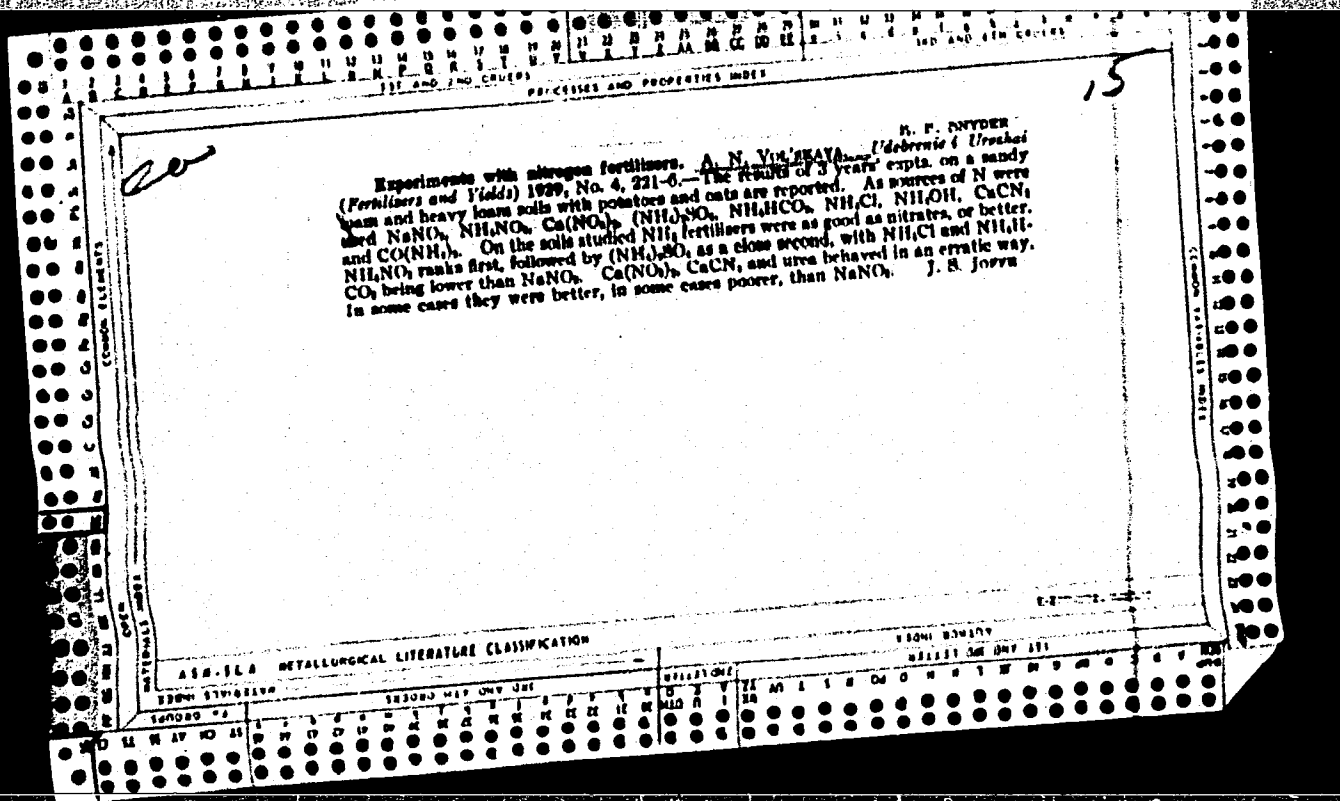
Change in properties of agar-agar under the influence of freezing. P. W. FAYLOV and R. VOZNA. Zhurnal Khim. J.: 1968, 20, 468-469.—Part of the H₂O is captured from the gels during thawing after freezing at -30°; the mineral and N contents of the residual gels are <, and their cohesive strength is > than of the original gels. R. T.

A50-L1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM DIVISION

ILLUSTRATIONS

TABLET ONE CHY 101



L 7007-66

ACC NR: AP5026804

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0086/0086

INVENTOR: Kryukov, P. A.; Vol'skaya, A. G.; Sinkin, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for measuring the electrical conductivity of solutions at ultrahigh pressures. Class 42, No. 174421 [announced by Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Department AN SSSR (Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 86

TOPIC TAGS: electric conductivity, electric measuring instrument, high pressure

ABSTRACT: This Inventor's Certificate introduces a device for measuring the electrical conductivity of solutions at ultrahigh pressures. The instrument is a cell with two electrodes and a device for balancing the pressure inside and outside the cell. Accuracy is improved and measurement limits are increased by pressing the electrodes to the ends of the cell (which may be made of quartz) and making an opening in one of the electrodes to connect the interior of the cell with an auxiliary cavity with a diaphragm for pressure balance.

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UDC: 543.257.5

L 7007-66

ACC NR: AP5026804

SUB CODE: EM,EE/ SUBM DATE: 15Aug64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000.

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L 7007-66

ACC NR: AP5026804

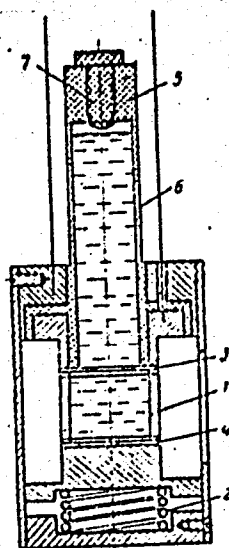


Fig. 1. 1 - quartz tube; 2 - spring; 3 and 4 - electrodes; 5 - combination component for pressure transmission; 6 - thin-walled cylinder which serves as a diaphragm; 7 - opening for filling the cell.

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ZHBANKOVA, Inessa Ivanovna; SAMUSKEVICH, A.V., kand. fil. nauk,
red.; VOL'SKAYA, G., red.

[Development in inorganic nature] O razvitii v neorgani-
cheskoi prirode. Minsk, Nauka, i tekhnika, 1964. 150 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

VOL'SKAYA, L., inzh.; PAVLOV, R., inzh.; SHCHERBAKOV, V., inzh.

Standard series of automatic equipment for refrigerating machines
[with summary in English]. Khol. tekhn. 35 no.4:39-44 JI-Ag '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro kholodil'nogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

TSIRLIN, B., inshener; SENYAGIN, Yu.; VOL'SKAYA, L., inshener.

Testing temperature control valves. Khol.tekh.33 no.1:16-21
Ja-Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery--Testing)

VOLSKAYA, L.P.; SOLOV'YEVA, Yu.P.

Determining methyl alcohol in methanol fractions. Gidroliz. i lezhim.
prem. 9 no.6:18-19 '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznyy i sul'fitno-
spirtovy promyshlennosti.
(Wood alcohol) (Methanol)

1. CHALOV, N.V.; VOLSKAYA, L.P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Water - Purification

7. Purification of waste water containing phenols, aldehydes, and methyl alcohol.
Zhur. prikl, khim. 25 no.10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

BADYL'KES, I.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BUKHTER, Ye.Z., inzh.;
 VYINBERG, B.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; VOL'SKAYA, L.S., inzh.; GERSH,
 S.Ya., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk [deceased]; GUREVICH, Ye.S., inzh.;
 DANILOVA, G.H., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEFIMOVA, Ye.V., inzh.; IOFFE,
 D.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAN, K.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; LAVROVA, V.V.,
 inzh.; MEDOVAR, L.Ye., inzh.; ROZENFEL'D, L.M., prof., doktor tekhn.
 nauk; TKACHEV, A.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; TSYRLIN, B.L.;
 SHUMELISHSKIY, M.G., inzh.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.S., inzh.; YAKOBSON, V.B.,
 kand.tekhn.nauk; GOOLIN, A.A., retsenzent; GUKHMAN, A.A., retsenzent;
 KARPOV, A.V., retsenzent; KURILEV, Ye.S., retsenzent; LUKITS, A.B.,
 retsenzent; SHESHENIN, P.N., retsenzent; SHETOLIN, A.Ye., retsen-
 zent; SHEMSHEDINOV, G.A., retsenzent; PAVLOV, R.V., spetsred.;
 KOBULASHVILI, Sh.N., glavny red.; RYUTOV, D.G., zam.glavnogo red.;
 GOLOVKIN, N.A., red.; CHIZHOV, G.B., red.; NAZAROV, B.A., glavny
 red.izd-va; NIKOLAYEVA, N.G., red.; EYDINOVA, S.G., mladshiy red.;
 MEDRISH, D.M., tekhn.red.

[Refrigeration engineering; encyclopedic reference book in three
 volumes] Kholodil'naya tekhnika; entsiklopedicheskiy spravochnik
 v trekh knigakh. Glav.red. Sh.N.Kobulashvili i dr. Leningrad,
 Gostorgizdat. Vol.1. [Techniques of the production of artificial
 cold] Tekhnika proizvodstva iskusstvennogo kholoda. 1960. 544 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

→ ALEKSANDROV, S.V.---(continued) Card 2.

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva (for Sechkarev, Lizgunova, Brezhnev, Gagenbush, Meshcherov, Filov, Tkachenko, Kazakova, Krasochkin, Levandovskaya, Shebalina, Syskova, Maksasheva, Ivanov, Martynov, Girenko, Ivanova, Shilova). 2. Gribovskaya ovoshchnaya selektsionnaya opyt'naya stantsiya; chleny-korrespondenty Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Alpat'yev, Solov'yeva). 3. Deyatvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Brezhnev).

(Vegetables--Varieties)

TSINZERLING, Ye.V.; VOL'SKAYA, O.B.

Determining the sign of rotation of the polarization plane in
quartz from the etching figures on the base. Kristallografiia
10 no.1:116-118 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

VOZ'SKAYA, B. urach-pedyyatar.

~~SECRET~~
In order that mothers might work. Rab. 1 sial. no.9:16 8 '55.
(Day nurseries) (MLBA 9:1)

VOL'SKAYA, R., detskiy vrach

Nutrition of and care for infants of eight and nine months.
Rab. i sial. 38 no. 3:19-20 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(INFANTS)

ACC NR: AT6000516 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(b) WW/GS/WH
SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0428/0431

AUTHOR: Aslanova, M.S.; Vol'skaya, S.Z.

ORG: none

TITLE: Strength and structure of borate, cadmium, and lead glass fibers

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. 4th, Leningrad, 1964. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye (Vitreous state); trudy soveshchaniya, Leningrad, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 428-431

TOPIC TAGS: glass fiber, glass property, borate glass, silicate glass

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the relationship between the strength and structure of glass fibers, continuous fibers in the systems $\text{CdO-B}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SiO}_2$, $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3\text{-CaO-Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SiO}_2$ and $\text{PbO-CdO-B}_2\text{O}_3\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SiO}_2$ were studied. Glass fibers containing up to 45.5 mole % CdO and PbO with a low SiO_2 content (16.3 mole %, called cadmium and lead fibers) and fibers with a high boric anhydride content (70 mole %, called borate fibers) were prepared. Cadmium fibers were found to be stronger than lead ones, owing to the higher strength of the Cd-O bond. Borate fibers had a strength similar to that of lead ones. Fibers made of alkali-free aluminum borosilicate glass had the highest strength (300 - 320 kg/mm²), whereas cadmium, borate, and lead fibers showed values of no more than 200 - 250 kg/mm². The effects of surrounding moisture on the extension of fibers, of chemical composition on the deformation of fibers in

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6000516

extension, of glass composition on the elastic modulus of fibers, and of thermal treatment on the strength of the fibers were investigated, and conclusions are drawn regarding their structural inhomogeneity. The microheterogeneity of lead, cadmium, borosilicate, soda-silica and glasses is also characteristic of their fibers, and manifests itself particularly after their thermal treatment at 100 — 500C. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 22May65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002

Card

2/2

CHERNYAK, M.G.; ASLANOVA, M.S.; VOL'SKAYA, S.Z.; KUTUKOV, S.S.;
SIMAKOV, D.P.; NAYDUS, G.G.; BOVKUNENKO, A.H.; KOVALEV, N.H.;
SHKOL'NIKOV, Ya.A.; ZHIVOV, L.G.; KOVALEV, N.P.; KOZHUKHOVA,
N.V.; KOROLEVA, A.Ye.; VINOGRADOVA, A.M.; OSIPOVA, O.M.;
BADALOVA, E.I.; BRONSHTEYN, Z.I.; L'VOV, B.S.; KRYUCHKOV,
N.N.; BLOKH, K.I.; MASHINSKAYA, N.I., red.

[Continuous filament glass fibers; technology fundamentals
and their properties] Nepreryvnoe stekliannoe volokno; osnovy
tekhnologii i svoistva. Moskva, Khimiya, 1965. 319 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

ASLANOVA, M. S.; VOLSKAYA, S. Z.

"Strength and structure of fibres made of borate, cadmium and lead glasses."

report submitted for 4th All-Union Conf on Structure of Glass, Leningrad,
16-21 Mar 64.

VOL'SKAYA, V. M.

Cand. Med. Sci.

Dissertation: "Collateral Blood Circulation of the Shank in the Case of
Ligation of the Artery under the knee and shank vessels."

22/5/50

First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

VOL'SKAYA, V.M., kand. med. na.

Primary multiple cancer of the stomach. Zhirurgia 40 n.8:62-65
Ag 164. (RDA 18:3)

1. Poliklinicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - kand. med. nauk V.P. Domidov)
Onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A. Gertsena (dir. - prof. A.N.
Novikov), Moskva.

1. VOL'SKAYA, V. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Arteries - Ligature
7. Anatomical basis for the level of ligation of the popliteal artery and of leg vessels. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 30, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953. Unclassified.

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001~~ ~~CIA-RDP86-00513R001860720018-8~~

Ferromagnetic phases in the products of nickel ferrisyanide
thermal decomposition. Zhurnal neorg. khim. 10 no. 12:2695-2697
D '65. (MIRA 1965)

1. Universitet imeni I. Mitskevicha, laboratoriya magnitokhimii,
Poznan', Pol'sha.

VOL'SKI, V. [Wolski, W.]; POLITAN'SKA, U. [Politanaka, U.]

Ferromagnetic properties of a product obtained by boiling
nickel hydroxide gels and iron. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38
no.3:667-668 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. laboratoriya magnitokhimii universiteta imeni Adama
Mitskovicha, Poznan'. Submitted June 29, 1964.

VOL'SKIS, G. I.

"A Study of the Fascioliasis Foci in the Former Klaypedskaya and Shaulyayskaya Oblasts of the Lithuanian SSR. " Cand Vet Sci, Inst of Biology, Acad Sci Lithuanian SSR, Vil'nyus, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 3, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

SPINU, I.; MARCOVICI, M.; CALOMFIRESCO, AL.; VOLSKI, V.

Study of antipoliomyelitis vaccination with live virus in the city of Bucharest. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 21 no.1:15-18 Mr '62.

1. Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" — Service de la Poliomyélite.

(POLIOVIRUS VACCINE, ORAL)

VOL'SKIY, A., inzh.

New materials and products. Stroitel' no.1:23-24 Ja '59.

(MIRA 12:3)

(Building materials)

VOL'SKIY, A., inzhener.

Simple method for heating open pits in winter. Stroitel'
no.12:19 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Clay) (Heating)

VOL'SKIY, A.G.; LEGOSTAYEV, G.S.; ROMANNIKOV, F., red.

[Fire springs] Ognennyye rodniki. Lipetsk, Lipetskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 49 p. (MIRA 17:4)

YOLUSKIY, Aleksandr Konstantinovich; ALEKSANDROV, L.A., redaktor; TIKHONOVA,
Ye.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Methods of water purification for seagoing vessels] Metody vodo-
podgotovki na morskikh sudakh. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport,"
1956. 59 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Feed-water purification)

STERLIN, Yakov Moiseyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; VOL'SKIY, A.N., akademik,
red.; PANASENKOVA, Ye.I., red.; POPOVA, S.M., tekhn. red.

[Metallurgy of uranium] Metallurgiya urana. Pod obshchei red.
A.N.Vol'skogo. Moskva, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 418 p.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Uranium--Metallurgy)

AUTHORS: Vasilenko, B.D., Vol'skiy, A.N.

30V/78-3-7-6/44

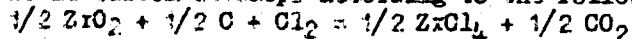
TITLE: The Thermodynamics of the Chlorination Reactions of Zirconium Dioxide With Gaseous Chlorine (Termodinamika reaktsiy khlorirovaniya dvukhisi tsirkoniya gazoobraznym khlorom)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 7, pp 1497-1504 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of a thermodynamic analysis the chlorination reaction of zirconium dioxide with gaseous chlorine was investigated with the following results: Chlorination of zirconium dioxide develops very unfavorable even at high temperatures (1000-1500°C). At temperatures of 500-1000°C the reaction products in a mixture of zirconium dioxide with solid carbon are not in equilibrium with chlorine even in the case of a chlorine concentration of 10^{-7} vol/%.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/09/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860720018-8

of solid carbon develops according to the following equation:



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At temperatures above 700°C chlorination develops mainly according to the following equation: $1/2 \text{ZrO}_2 + \text{C} + \text{Cl}_2 = 1/2 \text{ZrCl}_4 + \text{CO}$.

The Thermodynamics of the Chlorination Reactions of Zirconium Dioxide With Gaseous Chlorine

SOV/ 78-3-7-6/44

At temperatures of 1000°C chlorination of zirconium oxide develops entirely in accordance with the second-mentioned equation. In the chlorination of zirconium oxide with solid carbon $ZrCl_4$, Cl_2 , CO_2 and CO exist in the gaseous phase. Besides, also phosgene ($COCl_2$) occurs in the gaseous phase. There are 2 figures, 10 tables, and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy Institut tsvalnykh metallo i zolota im. M.I.Kalinina (Moscow Institute of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M.I.Kalinin)

SUBMITTED:

June 8, 1957

1. Zirconium dioxide--Analysis
2. Zirconium dioxide--Chlorination
3. Chlorine--Thermochemistry
4. Temperature--Effectiveness

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-8-16720

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 70 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Vasilenko, B.D., Vol'skiy, A.N.

TITLE: Chlorination of Zirconium Dioxide by Gaseous Chlorine in the Presence of Solid Carbon (K voprosu o khlorirovanii dnuokisi tsirkoniya gazoobraznym khlorom v prisutstvii tverdogo ugle-roda)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. t-r. Mosk. in-t tsvetn. met. i zolota, 1957, Nr 27, pp 119-135

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the relationship between the rate of chlorination of briquets of a mixture of ZrO_2 and soot on the one hand and a series of factors and the composition of the gas phase in chlorination on the other. It is established that in this process the C may oxidize to CO_2 or to CO, the latter of which acts to reduce the ZrO_2 . The rate of chlorination in the presence of CO is almost fifty per cent less than with solid C at the same Cl_2 consumption. When the briquets are chlorinated with solid C, the CO/ CO_2 ratio in the gas phase rises with increasing temperature, attaining a value of 5 at $1000^\circ C$ and a $ZrO_2:C$ molecular ratio of 1:2. Three regions of dependence

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SOV/137-58-8-16720

Chlorination of Zirconium Dioxide by Gaseous Chlorine (cont.)

of chlorination rate upon temperature are noted: A kinetic interval up to 520° , an intermediate from 520 to 700° , and a diffusive at $> 700^{\circ}$. Mathematical expressions for the relationship between the chlorination rate and the partial pressure of the Cl_2 and the rate of flow of the Cl_2 are presented. The temperature of the chlorination process is 700° .

L. P.

1. Zirconium oxide—Chlorination
2. Chlorine—Chemical reactions
3. Carben—Applications

Card 2/2

Application of Waelz process to Karabash (Russia) copper-zinc ores and mixed concentrates. A. N. Vol'skiy, R. A. Agnashova and N. G. Semakova. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1977, 322-36. The applicability of the Waelz process to the ores of the Karabash district was investigated. The complex ores contain sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and other minerals, the av. analysis being: Cu 3-4%, Zn 3-5%, Pb 0.2-0.5%, As 0.2-0.9%, Fe 31-40%, Au 13-60 g per ton, Ag 1.2-1.9 g per ton and S 41-46%. Because of the low Zn content of the ores the direct application of the Waelz process was not justified, and, therefore, the concentration of these ores was investigated with the aim of producing a Cu-Zn concentrate, since the selective flotation did not give satisfactory results. The av. metal content of the concentrates was: Cu 12-15%, Zn 20-25%, Pb 0.7-2.5%, As 0.7-2.2%, Fe 20-30%, Au 60-110 g per ton, Ag 4 g per ton, and S 35-40%. The recovery in flotation was Cu and Zn 60-85%, Au and Ag 70%. Expts. showed that volatilization of Zn takes place on heating in a reducing atm. both with roasted and non roasted concentrates. With unroasted concentrates erosion of furnace walls was considerable, and the Zn volatilization the volatilization of not less than 85% of Zn is expected. The Zn oxide contains some Pb and As, good as with roasted ores. In the comm. application of the Waelz process the temp. need not be above 1100°. The residue obtained from treating roasted concentrates consists mainly of metallic Cu (16-20%), and Fe and its oxides, mainly magnetite (total Fe 37-44%). The Fe oxides can be reduced, and the product consisting almost entirely of Cu and Fe may be obtained. By remelting, this product can be split into Cu, contg. some Fe, and cupiferous Fe. The residue may also be treated together with Cu mats in a converter, or can be smelted together with Cu concentrates. The coal consumption is about 40% of the weight of the roasted concentrate. (U.S. Translation)

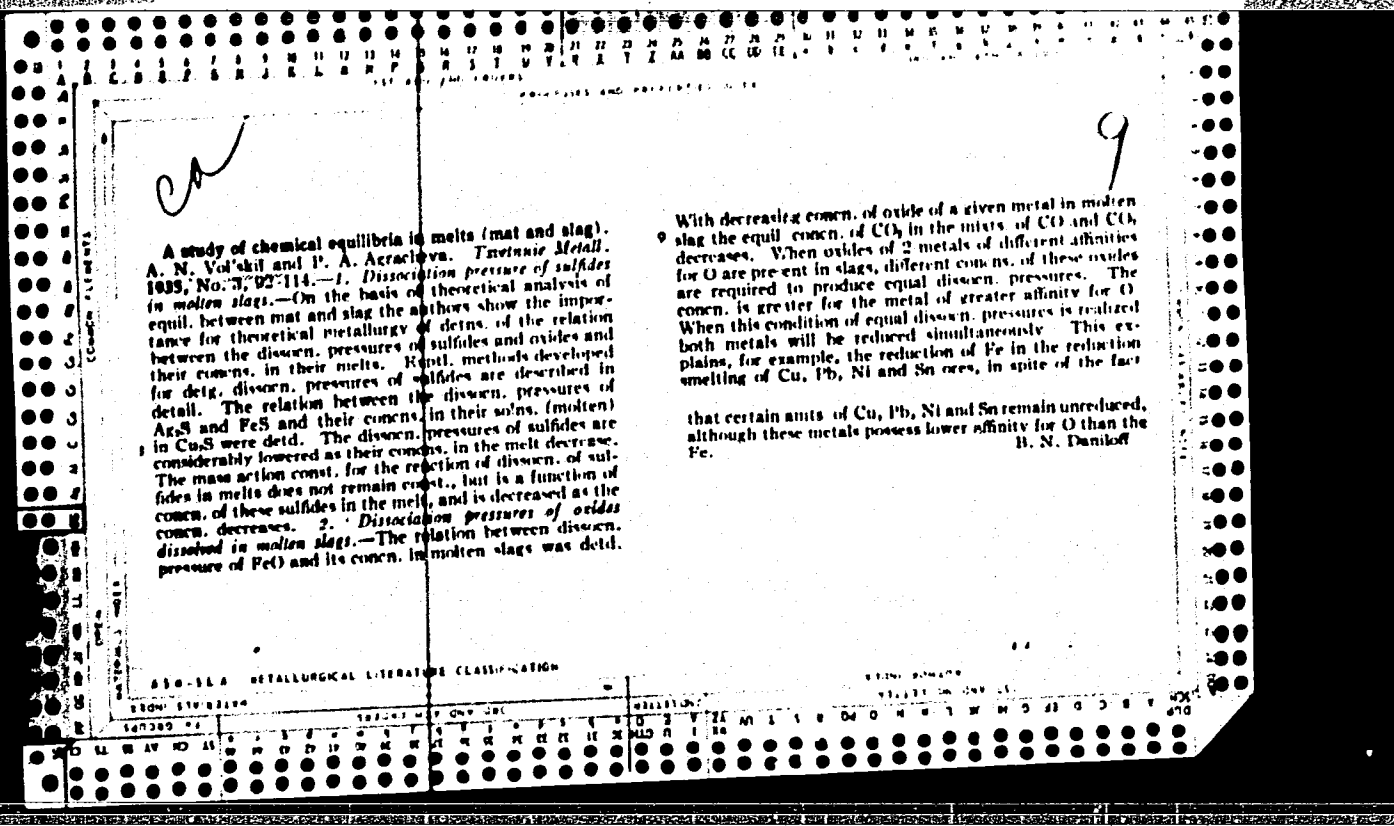
Anton Nikolayevich Vol'skiy - (b. 1917)

Smelting of Ural copper-zinc concentrates in the form of briquets. A. N. Yolikov and R. A. Agracheva. *Tsitinskiy Metal*, 1933, No. 4, 68-72.—Expts. were made to det. the feasibility of economic extrn. of both Cu and Zn by smelting the Cu-Zn concentrates without selective flotation. The concentrates contained Cu 12, Zn 9.26 and Fe 31.11%. Two methods were used to obtain (1) mat, slag and Zn oxide and (2) metallic Cu, slag and Zn oxide. By the use of the first method 92-95% of Zn and 90-85% of Cu were recovered. The second method gave 80-2% recovery of Zn and 98-8.5% of Cu. The consumption of coal was 15-20% of the charge in the first method and 15% in the second. Smelting of concentrates agglomerated with coal gave less satisfactory results, which, however, can be improved by blowing pulverized coal into the molten slag. B. N. Daniloff

150-518 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Physicochemical conditions in the application of oxygen-enriched air to nonferrous metallurgy. A. N. Vinogradov. *Trudy Metal.* 1934, No. 4, 61-9. — A review of the problem of application of O-enriched air to nonferrous metals in the following processes: production of Cu mat, roasting of sulfide ores, benzemerization, reduction with C in a blast furnace, fuel combustion and hydrometallurgical processes. S. L. Markovskiy

ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



CR

Dissociation pressure of oxides and theory of oxidizing
refining of metals. A. N. Volkov and Ya. Ya. Sholushko.
Tsvetnye Met. 1936, No. 1, 102-110. The dissociation pressure of oxides of several metals in relation to their concentration in molten alloys were investigated. All reagents used in the experiments were specially prepared and purified. Special apparatus was built which permitted attaining the equilibrium conditions between the pure molten metals from both sides, i.e., by holding the pure molten metals with Cu_2O gas, and the molten metal with Cu_2O gas.

2

has not hitherto been observed metallographically because the ratio $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}/\text{Cu}$ and the dissociation pressure of Cu_2O in solid do not attain the magnitudes of free Cu_2O when the concentration of Cu_2O exceeds 4.5% by wt. The equilibrium constant for the reaction $\text{Cu} + \text{O}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{Cu}_2\text{O}$ was determined at 10^{-10} . II. Determination of dissociation pressure of oxide of solute metal in relation to its concentration in the melt. (a). FeO in Cu-Fe melts. —Melts were prepared with Fe content varying from 0.81 to 12.84 weight %. Fe was prepared by treating pyrophoric Fe with H_2 and was contained in Cu_2O . The FeO prepared from Fe_2O_3 was 97.1% pure. The dissociation pressure of FeO in Cu-Fe melts was determined at 1120°C. The results are shown in Table I. The dissociation pressure of FeO in Cu-Fe melts is 1.5-2.5 times greater than in Fe-FeO system.

7

24

Roasting zinc concentrates. A. N. Vukobratovic and R. A. Antkova. Russ. M. 217, Nov. 30, 1961. The formation of ferrite is inhibited in roasting zinc concentrates at low temps. by the addn. of sulfate-forming substances.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

62

CA

Utilization of slags from secondary melting of aluminum.
G. A. Bhabarov, A. N. Vol'skii, I. I. Guld'zin, and I. N. Pomerantsev. U.S.S.R. 64246, Feb. 28, 1946. For each ton of Al waste remelted in reverberatory furnaces there are used NaCl 200, KCl 200, fluorspar 76, and cryolite 25 kg. The slag traps 15-20% of its wt. of Al. To recover it, the slag is crushed coarsely and the larger Al inclusions are picked out by hand. The slag is then passed through a Blake crusher to 15-mm. size, and screened, and again Al is picked out. The crushed slag is leached by passing it countercurrent to H_2O . The insol. residue is dried and screened. The particles above 40 mesh contain 40% of the metal; this fraction is returned to the furnace. The fraction below 40 mesh is discarded. The leachate is concentrated by means of furnace waste gases and crystal. mass is used as flux in the reverberatory furnace. M. Hosh

VOLSKIY, N. I.

TECHNOLOGY.

(Machineability of materials by grinding). Leningrad. Gos. nauchno-tekh,
izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 195~~1~~² Uncl.

VOLSKIY, N. I.

VOLSKIY, N. I. -- "MACHINING OF METALS BY POLISHING." SUB 10 JUN 52. MOSCOW MACHINE-TOOL
AND TOOL INST IMENI I. V. STALIN (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR IN TECHNICAL
SCIENCES)

SO: VECHERNAYA MOSKVA, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1952

85118

1.1100 only 2808

S/123/60/000/017/003/016
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 17, p. 100.
92248

AUTHOR: Volskiy, N.I.

TITLE: On the Problem of Completeness of a Metal Layer Removal From an
Article at Cylindrical Grinding ✓

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta im. Lensovet, 1959, No. 50, pp. 67-71

TEXT: The grinding performance can be evaluated by the coefficient ξ_1 characterizing the cutting completeness degree and representing the ratio of the total possible area of cutting from an article with the disk grains per time unit to the area of the article passed under the disk grains during the same time unit. The coefficient ξ_1 is expressed by the equation:

$$\xi_1 = \frac{B V_{\text{per}} 0.02 \sqrt[3]{K^2 P_{\text{scr}}}}{d_{\text{gr}}^2 \pi d_{\text{ar}} V_1}$$

Here are: B the width of the disk in mm; V_{per} the peripheral speed of the disk
Card 1/2

85118

S/123/60/000/017/003/016
A005/A001

On the Problem of Completeness of a Metal Layer Removal From an Article at Cylindrical Grinding

in mm/sec; k the percentage of grains in the disk; d_{gr} the grain diameter in mm, d_{ar} the article diameter in mm; V_l the lengthwise motion speed of the table in mm/sec; F_{scr} the scratch area of the grain on the article surface in mm². It follows from the formula that it is more advantageous for better cutting completeness of the metal layer to use a tool with finer grains and smaller cutting depth than with coarser grains and large cutting depth. The formulae are also given for determining F_{scr} . There is 1 figure. ✓

[Translator's note: Subscripts per (peripheral), gr (grain), ar (article), l (lengthwise), scr (scratch) are translations of the original Кр (krug), 3 (zerno), 13 (izdeliye) пр (prodol'nyy), 4 (tsarapina).]

B.I.M.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

VOLSKIY, N. I.

Volskiy, N. I. -- "The Workability of Metals by Grinding." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Machine-Tool and Tool Inst imeni I. V. Stalin. Moscow, 1956. (Disseration For the Degree of Doctor in Technical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

The image shows a microfiche card with a document page. At the top, there is a header in Cyrillic: "ПРИНЦИПЫ И СВОЙСТВА ШЛИФОВ". In the upper right corner of the document area, there is a handwritten letter "G". On the left side, there is a vertical label "COMMON ELEMENTS" and another one further down. The main body of the document contains two paragraphs of Russian text. The first paragraph is titled "38A-58B. Influence of Type of Grain and Binding Agent of the Abrasive Wheel on Grinding and Polishing of Metals." and mentions "N. I. Vol'skii, Stanki i Instrumenty (Machine Tools and Instruments), v. 20, Feb. 1949, p. 18-20." The second paragraph discusses the relative merits of corundum and carborundum as metal abrasives, noting differences in grain size and bonding agents. At the bottom of the card, there is a classification code "АБ-51А МЕТАЛЛУРГИЧЕСКАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРНАЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ" and a series of numbers and letters used for indexing.

1ST AND 2ND CATEGORIES										3RD AND 4TH CATEGORIES									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
G																			
300-77. Grindability of Steels. (In Russian.) N. I. Volokh. <i>Stanki i Instrument (Tools and Instruments)</i> , v. 19, July 1948, p. 20-23. Effects of factors such as composition, structure and heat treatment.																			
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
FROM TIMOTHY										FROM SCHWARTZ									
1ST AND 2ND CATEGORIES										3RD AND 4TH CATEGORIES									

1ST AND 2ND ORDER										3RD AND 4TH ORDER									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES DATA																			
<p><i>Grindability of Steels. (In Russian.) N. I. Volzhii. Stanki i Instrumenti (Tools and Instruments), v. 19, July 1948, p. 20-23.</i></p> <p>Effects of factors such as composition, structure, heat treatment, etc., on the above were investigated. Results are graphed and illustrated.</p>																			
<p>SB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
1ST ORDER										2ND ORDER									
1ST ORDER										2ND ORDER									

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Machining & Machinability

Machining a Steel by Grinding. N. I. Volshin. (*Stanki i Instrumenty*, 1948, No. 7, 20-22). [In Russian]. Experiments on the grinding of 15 types of steel with corundum wheels are reported. It was found that: (1) increasing the carbon contents of pearlitic steels leads to better grinding; (2) addition of chromium and nickel to low-alloy structural steel lowers productivity by increased toughness; (3) absence of oxidation of grindings in the case of austenitic steel lowers the productivity; and (4) structure can be arranged in the following order of increasing grinding efficiency: Austenite, martensite, ledeburite, sorbite and pearlite.—S. S.

S

Machining

Effect of the Nature of the Grain and Disc Band During
the Machining of Steels by Grinding. N. I. Volzhii. (Soviet
Instruments, 1960, No. 2, 10-30). (In Russian). Experi-
ments are described on the grinding of tempered and normal-
ized specimens of steels and cast iron. The performances of
the cerium and cerium-oxide wheels are compared, and
the nature of disc wear and of its influence on grinding are
discussed.—S. H.

[illegible]

POLYMER AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																																																																																													
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<p>Effect of the Nature of the Grain and Disc Bond During the Grinding of Steels by Grinding. N. I. Volkhin. (Nimble Instrument, 1948, No. 2, 18-20). (In Russian). Experiments are described on the grinding of tempered and normal. steels are described of steels and cast iron. The performance of hard specimens of steels and cast iron. The performance of the specimens and carbonization wheels are compared, and the nature of the wear and of its influence on grinding are discussed.—N. K.</p>																																																																																																																													
ASD-11.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																																																																																													
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PROCESSING AND PRIORITIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND PAGES													100 AND 2TH PAGES												
<p>5</p> <p>Machineing a Steel by Grinding. N. I. Volokh. (Soviet Instrument, 1948, No. 7, 20-23). [In Russian]. Experiments on the grinding of 18 types of steel with corundum wheels are reported. It was found that: (1) increasing the carbon contents of pearlitic steels leads to faster grinding; (2) addition of chromium and nickel to low-alloy structural steel lowers productivity by increased toughness; (3) absence of oxidation of grindings in the case of austenitic steel lowers the productivity; and (4) structures can be arranged in the following order of increasing grinding efficiency: Austenite, martensite, ferrite, sorbite and pearlite.—S. S.</p>																									
<p>ASD 5.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

VOLSKIY, N. L.

PA 37/49T99

USSR/Metals
Steel - Properties
Polishing

Jul 48

"The Processability of Steel Through Polishing,"
N. L. Volskiy, Cand Tech Sci, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ PP

"Stanki i Instrument" No 7 .

Presents results of experiments to ascertain the influence of chemical composition, structure, and mechanical properties of steel on its behavior when being ground. Includes fourteen sketches.

FDB

37/49T99

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(Technological innovations)

VOL'SKIY, S

VOL'SKIY, S., dots.

~~Traditions of revolutionary combat in sailors of the Black Sea~~
fleet. Mor.flot 17 no.10:1-7 0 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

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(for Bagerman).

(Merchant marine)

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Soviet Source: P: Avtomobil', No. 6; Moskva; June 1950

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